TO REBUT ORCHARD'S STORY

HAYWOOD LAWYERS SEEM TO HAVE PLAN VAGUELY OUTLINED.

Seek to Show That When Orchard Says the Federation's Funds Were at His Disposal He Couldn't Pay Rent and Stole a sheep-Still Unable to Tangle Witness

Boise, June 11.-Further cross-examination of Harry Orchard to-day disclosed pew lines along which the defence in the Haywood murder trial will be developed.

in attempt will undoubtedly be made to prove that at various times when Orchard says he was regularly getting money from Nover, Haywood and Pettibone in return for crimes he had committed he was really broke so near broke that he had to move out of places where he lived because neither he nor Steve Adams could pay the rent. Orchard repeatedly denied that this

Once when he lived with Adams in Denver in the spring of 1905 he said they moved, but it was not because they were broke but because Billy Aikman, who lived with them, had got himself arrested and told where he lived, and Adams and he were afraid that the authorities would come up and arrest them for the blowing up of the Independence station.

Witnesses will surely be produced to swear that the reason Adams and Orchard moved was because they did not know what to do when the rent came round; that they had few and cheap clothes and that at times they were hard pressed to get enough to

ONCE STOLE A LIVE SHEEP. Orchard admitted that once he and Adams went to the stock yards and stole a live sheep, which they butchered in the

But you say you could get money at any time from Pettibone or Haywood. Was it easier to steal that live sheep than to go down town and ask Pettibone to cough up?" asked Lawyer Richardson.

"It was easy enough to do both," said Orchard promptly.

The more one sees of Harry Orchard, the deeper grows the riddle of this man. It may be that Warden Whitney, who has been his keeper for nearly a year and a half, understands this strange creature, and it is possible that the inscrutable McParlan does. But he is a mystery to all the lawyers who have come in contact with him and to everybody who has seen and heard him day after day in the court room.

Even counsel for the defence admire the man's intellectual qualities and he grows stronger as the cross-examination goes

To-day he was at his best so far. At no time was he in the least uncomfortable. Always in complete control of himself, he answered every question with the utmost freedom and with every appearance of

ANTICIPATES LAWYER S THOUGHTS. it was plain to everybody in the court room that he saw the drift of every question before it had left the lawyer's lips. The bearing of every point upon the whole structure of his story was perfectly clear to him before it had been completely voiced. Nor did Richardson succeed any better

than heretofore in getting Orchard to subscribe to Richardson's attempts to testify. The witness knew precisely what he intended to swear to and not one jot or one tittle more would he stand for and not the most persistent or subtle attempts could induce him to budge from the mental attitude he had taken in advance. For example, in discussing what happened

November 13, 1904:

Q. Well, you said that Bradley was blown nto the middle of the street? A. No, sir, I Q. Well, almost to the middle of the street? No sir I didn't.

Q. Well, what did you say? A. I said that he was blown into the street.

Mr. Richardson-Oh, very well.

Orchard got in one or two good hard aps on his own account. They were talking about Orchard's accepting "relief" or help from the Faderation while the Cripple reek strike was on in 1903. Orchard said was true that he accepted it; he got free supplies from the Federation's store.

TIME TO CHANGE THE SUBJECT.

"Oh, you did!" exclaimed the lawyer in the accents of triumph. "Well, will you tell the jury why it was that you were accenting this relief when all you had to do to get more money, as you testified, was to ask Haywood or Moyer and you could get it whenever you wanted it?" "Yes, sir, I will," answered the witness

"I took the relief," said Orchard, shooting the words from his mouth as if he were afraid he would be stopped, "because Pettione and Haywood said it would look queer if I were spending money around there and not drawing relief like the rest of the union

Richardson changed the subject at once. When they came to the subject of the attempts on Gov. Peabody's life Orchard eard Haywood urged him to kill the Goverpor because, he said, if Peabody remained Governor organized labor might as well

"Don't you know," demanded Richardson at the top of his voice, "that at that very time Mr. Haywood was openly saying public addresses that he would as lief have Peabody Governor as Alvah Adams?" 'Yes, I know he was saying that openly, but he was talking very different to Steve

Adams and me?" "Don't you know that Haywood always referred in public to Alvah Adams as the spineless Governor-"

He used to say lots of things in public that he didn't say to us," was the way Orchard disposed of this address to the

Well, you didn't advertise these things until after you met McParlan did you?" I never advertised 'em at all until after

I made up my mind to quit that business and do what was right," retorted Orchard serenely. Richardson dropped that lead, too, with-

out the slightest hesitation.

This was the nearest that Orchard has yet come in court to saving that his confession is the result of a desire to turn his back on evil and square things up as best he can. He made another remark along the same line a little later. Richardson had asked him how it was he didn't succeed in shooting Judge Gabbert. Or-chard said he didn't have a good enough

Why didn t you knock on his door and then run back to the gate and shout him when he opened the door?" demanded the

That was too cowardly," said Orehard. You never allowed anybody to call you

a coward in those days, did you?" suggested the cross-examiner. "I call all them things I used to do very

"I call all them things I used to do very cowardly," said the witness.

Richardson proceeded to ask a number of questions like some he had asked the day before. It is difficult to understand the theory of defence on which they are propounded. The very asking of them indicates, in the absence of proof to the contrary that the man who asks them must be getting his information from somebody who at one time must have been very close to Harry Orchard, the self-confessed murderer and assassin. Here, for example:

O. In the spring of 1905 didn't you tell

Q. In the spring of 1905 didn't you tell Max Malich you'd like to put powder under a boarding house where 150 scabs were living sir I did not. Max Malich tried to get me to

Q. You tried to get Max Malich into that proposition, didn't you? A. No, sir, I did not. He tried to get me into it.

Q. Didn't you tell him that here was a damned good opportunity to get rid of 15 seabs all at once? A. No. sir. I did not. He do it. Then Steve Adams and I stole some giant powder for that purpose, but Mr Haywood told us he didn't want to have it ne, so we gave it up.

A RAPID BOMB MAKER

Orchard said in answer to questions that it usually took him somewhere from half an hour to sa hour to make a bomb after he had obtained the materials. He didn't know whether a single stick of dynamite would kill anybody or not. No, he had never had a stick of dynamite set off under him.

Richardson wanted to know why it was when they were ordering the removal of Judge Goddard and Judge Gabbert, Judge Campbell should have been spared. "Well." Orchard explained, "Mr. Haywood

said that he kind of admired Judge Camp-bell. He always knew where to find him anyhow. He said he was always against

them."

It seemed very strange to Mr. Richardson that when Adams and Orchard were trying to blow up Peabody by placing a bomb near the sidewalk along which the Governor used to walk on his way to the Capitol they should have placed the bomb in the morning in broad daylight instead of in the dark. It seemed odd to other folks too, until Orchard explained that this was done because if the bomb had been placed there to long before the Governor came along so long before the Governor came along it would probably have been frozen by the time he came along and could not have

exploded.

He told of still another attempt to plant a bomb near Judge Goddard's house to be exploded when the Judge passed by. This time, however, the plot did not go very far, for the reason that the plotters took fright and thought they were being shad-

MADE MRS. STEVE ADAMS GIGGLE. Mrs. Steve' Adams to-day appeared prominently for the first time in Orchard's story. In telling of his efforts to learn Judge Gabbert's habits he said that he and Adams used to hang around the Judge's house a good deal at night. They used to take Mrs. Adams with them, he said.

"What was that for asked Mr. Richardson.

"Oh," answered Orchard, "that was just for a blind. We thought we were not so liable to be noticed."

Mrs. Adams was in court and heard what

the witness said. She seemed to think it a great joke and giggled and whispered with Mrs. Pettibone, who sat beside her. Mr. Richardson had a lot more questions Mr. Richardson had a lot more questions to ask about the Bradley explosion to-day and Orchard obliged with a few more details about the attempt he made to "bump off" the former mine manager. He said he occupied a house near Bradley's, 1326 Washington street.

The lawyer wanted the witness to draw a sketch of the exterior of the apartment house that Bradley lived in. Orchard was perfectly willing. Accompanied by Lawyer Richardson and Senator Borah, he left the witness chair and went over in front of

the witness chair and went over in front of the jury box to exhibit the sketch. He stood so close to the front row of jurors that they could easily have touched him.

POINTS OUT FEATURES OF HOUSE. "This would be the porch," said Orchard, pointing out one feature of his sketch. "This would be one entrance and this would be the entrance to Mr. Bradley's flat."

The cross-examiner was evidently trying to show that if the bomb had been set where Orchard said it was Mr. Bradley would have

been blown back into the hall and not into the street as actually happened. Orchard insisted that this was not the

Mr. Richardson expended a good deal of cains in the effort to show that totally abandoned the second Mrs. Orchard when he left her at Cripple Creek. Orchard said that he had left her with \$36 and that Pettibone had told him that she would draw union miners' relief while he was gone and also that they would see that she was looked after and that money was sent to her

The witness stuck to every detail in his original story, even to the smallest particuand the cross-examination did not bring out any new details that were inconsistent with it. It did show, however, that an effort will be made to prove that Orchard was an expert gambler and made a good deal of money in that way. This plan is doubtless dictated by the necessity of accounting for the money that it must have cost Orchard to live and travel so many miles for over two years without doing any legitimate work of consequence. Still, on the same day that the defence tried to show that Orchard was a successful gambler it also tried to prove that he was so poor that he had to move because he could not pay his rent, that he had not decent clothes to wear and that he had to steal a sheep to get something to eat.

DEFENCE NOT FORMULATED.

These are the things that lead irresistibly to the conclusion that as yet the defence has no consistent plan by which it proposes to shatter Orchard's story, except meeting it with a hail of denials from persons whom it

But whatever the defence may or may not but whatever the defence may or may not be the direct evidence of Orchard still stands practically untouched after more than three days of hammer and tongs cross-examination, and there will be more of it

Steve Adams, who is to be called as a witness by the State, spent an hour or so walking and pitching quotts in the jail yard this morning. He is said to have confessed crimes even more hideous than Orchard's.

HERR BEBEL FOR HAYWOOD. German Socialist Leader Would Restore

Him to His Former Activities. The New York section of the Socialis party made public yesterday a letter received from August Bebel, leader of the

The storm from the southwest was central over northern Wisconsin yesterday and there was acattered rain in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Lake reigons and on the Virginia and Carolina coasts. Some rain fell in the extreme Northwest and on the Pacific coast, where the pressure was

In New England and the middle Atlantic States the pressure was high and the weather fair. It was fair as a rule in the southern and middle districts. Somewhat warmer weather prevailed in New England, but it was cooler in Maryland and Vir

In this city the day was fair; temperature abou stationary; wind, light to fresh, generally westerly average humidity, 56 per cent.; barometer, cor rected to read to see level, at S.A. M., 30.04; 3 P. M.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the Highest temperature, 64°, at 8:50 P. M.

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAT AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, partly cloudy to-ddy, warme on the coast; fair to-morrow, colder in northers portion; light to fresh southerly winds. For New England, partly cleudy to-day and

to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds.
For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and
Delaware, cloudy, possibly rain, to-day, with rising temperature; fair to morrow; light variable winds. For western New York, showers to day and to norrow; light to fresh easterly winds.

western Pennsylvania, thunder showers to-day and in southern portion to-morrow; fresh shortage of cars.

Social Democratic party in the German Reichstag, by Eugene V. Debs, in which he refers to the Moyer-Haywood case as

It is evident that the American bourgeoisis has been resorting to the most devilish methods in its attempt to deliver over to the hang-man the brave leaders of the Western Federation of Miners under the pretence that they have the murder of a certain statesman or their conscience and I can only express my norror at the corruption and unscrupulo ness prompting such assassination of right and justice. I hope and wish that the energy and love of sacrifice and generosity of the North American class conscious workingmen and hatred of contemptible capitalistic methods will rescue our innocent comrades from the clutches of the hangman and deliver them pack to their former activities.

He refers to the hanging of the Chicago anarchists for complicity in the Haymarket tragedy as a judicial murder and says that if the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners who are charged with complicity in the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho and others are hanged it will be a "still more terrible" judicial murder.

HAYWOOD SAYS HE'LL GO FREE.

Wires Western Federation Convention That He Will Nullify Orchard's Testimony. DENVER June 11 .- That W. D. Havwood s confident he can nullify the evidence of Orchard is shown by the following message e sent the convention of the Western Federation of Miners to-day:

Harry Orchard is the greatest liar of the wentieth century, as every man he has implicated in his confession stands ready to testify. I am determined to take the stand and show where he has lied. There will be nothing to my case but an acquittal, jury will not do. I demand complete vindi cation. If your convention had been six weeks later I would be with you, for by that ime I will be a free man.

Two sixshooters found on Harry Orchard then he was arrested for the ass Gov. Steunenberg have been traced to e George Tritch Hardware Company in the George Tritch Hardware Company in Denver, where they were bought by George

An officer of the Tritch company says that we years ago a detective came to him and two years ago a detective came to him and asked if he could tell to whom the revolvers were sold. A thorough search of the records showed that the guns were bought by Petti-

MAYOR PROTESTS AGAIN.

Says the Supplementary Recount Bill Is Worse Than the Original. Mayor McClellan issued last night the

following statement The supplementary so-called "Recount Bill," which was passed by the Senate to-day, is nore unjust than the one which it pretends o improve.

xistence of the alliance between Mr. Hearst nd those responsible for legislation at Albany the passage of this so-called new "Recount Bill" does so. Under it Mr. Hearst can secure recanvass of the votes cast in the entire ity without being compelled to pay the costs the proceeding if he loses. Under it he may petition for a recanvass of the votes in as small a number of election districts as suits his purpose and in case his claims are not ustained by the opening of all the other ballot boxes escape payment of any of the costs or expenses except in the few districts that may be named by him. But, while the effort to relieve Mr. Hearst from the costs of the proceeding is apparent, care is taken that shall not be relieved from the expense caused which the simultaneous canvass of all the election districts imposes upon me. This enormous cost I am personally unable to neet, but I must nevertheless do so or suffer the odium of deserting the majority who

gave me their votes. A provision worse than anything that has heretofore appeared is now inserted in the new bill. By its terms, if the Court should find districts in which the ballots have not been preserved, all the ballots cast in such districts are to be rejected, and a recount and recanvass of the vote then limited and conned to the ballots cast in the other districts In other words, if it is found that by trickery honest mistake a ballot box contains ever one less vote than the returns show, the district will not be counted. For illustration if any one has abstracted or can abstract, say one or more ballots from the boxes in ten election districts, where I received my sidered in the recount. The rule of law which has always obtained, that before there can be a recanvass in quo warranto proceedings it shall be first demonstrated that the ballots are in the same condition as they were in when sealed, is abandoned and a new rule is proposed that if there now be found in the boxes one or more ballots less than those originally accounted for the entire vote of the district is to be thrown out

thus thousands of voters may be disfran chised. The bill was at the beginning and still re mains a dishonest bill. It purported to be a general bill when it was not and its draughtsmen and spokesmen knew it was not. pretended to provide for a recount, and beof honest but mistaken newspapers and of an honest but deceived public, but it did not provide for a complete recount, as I explained

and as the Senate bill now admits, Instead of attempting to cure the defects cointed out in my memorial to the Legislature this bill really operates to the financial relief of my opponent, while injecting a new feature that will open wide the door for fraud

PNEUMATIC SERVICE CHANGES. Opposition to Present Management Wins

in Stockholders' Meeting. WILMINGTON, Del., June 11.-The vote for temporary chairman of the meeting of the stockholders of the American Pneumatic Service Company of Boston, begun here on June 1, was decided this evening by the election of William S. Hilles of this city, candidate of the opposition to the present management as chairman. Then the meeting was organized and this new board of directors was chosen; W. H. Ames. E. N. Foss, Oliver W. Mink, Oakes Ames, Charles F. Ayer, F. P. Royce, Gilmer Clapp and Atherton Loring of Boston, Howard Gould, J. J. Kennedy and William B. Joyce New York; George H. Chaudler, Man-chester, N. H.; John E. Milholland, Phila-delphia; William S. McCardy, St. Paul, James L. Walcott, Dover, Del. When W. E. L. Dillaway, the president,

When W. E. L. Dillaway, the president, found that the opposition was 27,000 votes ahead he made a brief speech admitting defeat and expressing a willingness to step out. He said he was glad to lay down the burden for younger blood to take up. Then 169,000 shares were voted solid for the opposition board, which will organize in Boston.

GRANTS COAL CAR INJUNCTION.

inited States Court Moves to Prevent Discrimination in Distribution. BALTIMORE, June 11 .- A decision in the

suit for a mandamus by the Pitcairn Coal Company of West Virginia to compel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other Baltmore and Onlo Railroad and other companies to refrain from discriminating in distributing cars along the Monongah division of the road was handed down to-day by Judge Morris in the United States Court. He stated that he would issue a mandamus requiring the railroad company to cease from excluding individual cars from its basis of computation in ascertaining the number of cars to which each mine is entitled as its percentage of the car supply.

number of cars to which each mine is en-titled as its percentage of the car supply. On all other points the mandamus was denied.

Judge Morris decided that the individual cars belonging to the coal mine operators and run regularly on the railroad should be counted in as part of the general supply of coal cars in ascertaining the pro rate distribution of cars to the different mines



There is a vigorous sincerity about the Rainier testimonials, more convincing than pages of argument. As one man put it-"It seems to me that every Rainier owner is a salesman for you, judging by the way they talk. Let us show you what creates this enthusiasm on the part of every man who drives a Rainier car.

For Immediate Delivery:

One Touring Car-One Landaulet-One Road Racer. THE RAINIER CO., Broadway at 50th St., New York

NO REAPPORTIONMENT PEACE A FEDERAL SANITARY BUREAU.

SECOND JOINT CONFERENCE COM-MITTEE FAILS TO AGREE.

A Third Committee Will Be Appointed Today-Denied That Assembly Shows of Weakening-Senate Won't Vield Unless the Governor So Desires

ALBANY, June 11 .- After having held two sessions the joint conference committee appointed by the Senate and the Assembly to try to reach a compromise on the reapportionment plan failed to-night to agree. It will report to-morrow to the wo houses to that effect. This will mean that another conference committee will be appointed to-morrow.

It is said there are signs of the Assembly veakening. However, this is denied by Assemblyman Phillips, who says that members of the Assembly are importuning the leaders not to surrender to the Senate and assuring them that they will stick until Christmas.

As for the Senate, there is no chance of it yielding unless Gov. Hughes asks it to do so. Then there is a possibility that it will refuse. The Senators say that the Tully apportionment plan was submitted to the Governor and approved by him, and the Senate Republican caucus afterward adopted it because it was represented to the Senators that the Governor wanted it.

But there is no immediate likelihood of the

Governor asking the Senate to recede from its position or in any way interfering. After the second conference committee reports to the Legislature the programme to place full responsibility for the prolonging of the session upon the Assembly. The Senate Finance Committee is going to report a resolution providing for final adjournment on Friday and this will be passed and sent to the Assembly and that House can take the responsibility for keep-

ing the Legislature in session longer. That Speaker Wadsworth is actuated by the desire to keep up the prestige of his father so that the latter can be a power in his Congressional district, is known by all men except the blind followers in the Assembly. The Speaker admits that the Assembly. The speaker was asked to-day why he wouldn't stand for the Tully apportionment plan. He was quoted as

saying:
"Because it removes the keystone of our That is the whole secret of the Speaker's opposition. Former Representative Wadsworth must be able to control his Senatorial district in order to gain control of the Congressional convention. Assemblyman Jesse Phillips stands by Wadsworth because he thinks he can, with the help of the Wadsworths, get the Senatorial nomination come time.

some time.

At the conference to-day the Assembly conferees rejected Senator Tully's plan. Then Speaker Wadsworth's first plan was submitted and was rejected by the Senate conferees. Speaker Wadsworth has evolved the senate conferees. another scheme. It provides for two dis-tricts for Westchester county and would mean that another State Republican Senate district would have to be wiped out in order that the Speaker could hold Allegany, Livingston, Genesee and Wyoming in one district. This was rejected also. It was thought by some that this plan would mee with the approval of Gov. Hughes, but the Republican Senators rebelled against tha most vehemently.

An apportionment that would wipe out another up-State district could never be passed by the Senate, and would mean that Senators Emerson. Knapp, Allds and Wemple could make demands that would have to be recognized that their districts remain unchanged. Senator Raines said that by significant western true and senator said.

unchanged. Senator Raines said that by giving Westchester two Senators it would mean that perhaps two Democratic Senators would come from that county.

"It isn't so long ago," he said, "that Westchester had a Democratic Senator."

The predecessor of Senator Carpenter was Charles P. McClelland, who was appointed Appraiser of the Port of New York, and he was a Democrat.

Appraiser of the Port of New York, and he was a Democrat.

State Chairman Woodruff was busy to-day explaining that he isn't wholly for the Wadsworth plan. The State chairman says that he would not stand for an apportionment that would take Putnam from Columbia and Dutchess. He says, however, that he thinks the Speaker should be well taken care of. He had a talk with the Governor to-day and they discussed apportionment, but neither would reveal what was said He also talked with Senators Raines and Tully, but didn't advance any ideas how the muddle could be relieved.

Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Parsons are banking on Senator Raines finally backing down, so that Speaker Wadsworth can get the Senate district he wants.

That the Assembly evidently intends to

That the Assembly evidently intends to a tick on its apportionment position for a while seemed to be evidenced to-night, when it was announced that Speaker Wads worth had instructed the chairman of the Assembly committees to dispense with the services of the committee clerks and nographers. The services of nearly all the other per diem compensation employees of the Assembly also were dispensed with

This will mean a saving in the running ex-penses of the Assembly of \$400 a day and the laying off of 1.5 euployees. Friends of Assemblyman C. H. Ralston of the First district, Brooklyn, presented a gold watch and chain and diamond studded locket to him last night in recognition of his services in having the assessment for the improvement of Livingston street put on the city at large instead of on a single district. The presentation took place at the Hotel Clarendon. Speeches were made by Judge Norman S. Dyke of the County Court, Michael J. Dady and Comptroller Herman A. Metz.

Badge for Fire Lieutenant Dalton Members of Engine Company 8, whose louse is in East Fifty-first street, presented

Herman A. Metz.

Congressman Leake Says He'll Put in a Bill

for the Establishment of the Idea. Congressman Eugene Leake of Jersey City announced at the annual hanguet of the Practitioners' Club of Jersey City at the Hotel Astor last night that at the next ession of Congress he would introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a Federal sanitary bureau to take over the problems now scattered among several departments, and to centralize and coordinate the various public movements on foot for the care of the nation's physical

Mr. Leake said: "Why should not the Government of the United States have a bureau of sanitary science and spend its money for a commissioner of sanitation as well as for a Department of Agriculture The Government requires the services of a physician for the solution of several of the questions discussed at the late session of Congress. Why should not that com-missioner of sanitation be a member of the

Congressman Leake spoke of the fact that in two-thirds of the area of the country there was no sufficient record of vital statis-tics as one reason for the need of such a bureau. Even where records were kept, he said, the various cities and States differed so widely in their methods that it was difficult for statisticians and medical men to compare the figures to any advantage. He gave it as his opinion that in case of the establishment of a Government bureau the States and municipalities would have a model and could be placed to an extent under the supervision of the Federal

Health Commissioner.

A. B. Poland, superintendent of schools in Newark, advocated a medical superinthe Newark, advocated a medical superintendent of schools as well as an educational superintendent. "The present trouble in medical inspection." he said, "is that it hangs in the air between the Board of Education and the Board of Health. To secure the fullest benefit one person should be charged with entire responsibility and should be given sufficient power to compell should be given sufficient power to compel the carrying out of his orders." Robert Carey, corporation attorney in Mayor Fagan's cabinet, was the last speaker.

The toastmaster was Dr. George McLaugh-lin, president of the club. The organization consists of twenty-five physicians of Hudson

REJECT ALL PRIZE WINNERS

'arnegie Institute Instead Takes Three Other Pictures Shown at Its Exhibition. PITTSBURG June 11.-The three prize winning pictures at this year's exhibition the Carnegie Institute, "The Bath. Portrait of Prof. Leslie Miller" and "Por trait of a Woman," were rejected by the art committee of the institute this evening, when a meeting was held to decide whether

or not they should be purchased for the permanent collection. It is the first time in the institute's history that all three prize winners have been rejected. Instead the committee decided to purch ase the following canvases, which were hung in the competition but received

"Returning from Church," by Alfred East of London; "Christ at the Home of Mary and Martha," by Henry O. Tanner, the colored artist of Philadelphia, and "River in Vinter," by J. H. Twachtman of Cincinnati It is the first time in history that the work of a negro artist has been accepted. Tanner is a son of Bishop Tanner of the A. M. E. Church. He was born in Pittsburg and was one of the "righteous 28" Pittsburgers selected by the Chamber of Commerce at their recent banquet.

Probing Brooklyn Building Department

Graft Stories. The Kings county Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation into the allegation that a system of grafting has been in vogue in connection with new buildings and buildings undergoing repair where permits from the Department of Buildings are necessary. A number of Italians from Coney Island were examined. The Grand Jury, over which ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein is presiding, probably will report to County Judge Fawcett on Friday.

MRS. A. V. V. RAYMOND DEAD. Gloom in Union College Commencement

Because of It SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 11.-Mrs Margaret Morris Raymond, the wife of President Raymond of Union College, died early this morning. She had been in poor health for many months.

Mrs. Raymond was the daughter of Lewis J. Thomas and Mary Morris. She was born in Wales. She was married to the the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond on September 24. 1879. Besides her husband she is survived by one daughter and two sons.

Her death cast a gloom over the com-mencement festivities and all but necessary functions are to be dispensed with

Obituary Notes.

Theodore Lemmerz, a resident of Jersey since 1871, died of pneumonia on Monday City since 1871, died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 35 Van Reipen avenue. He was born near Bonn, Germany, on October 7, 1830, and came to this country in 1854, settling in the old Ninth ward, New York city He, was among the first men to join the Seventy-first Regiment. He volunteered for service in the civil war, but was rejected owing to a wound which he received while a soldier in the German army. He leaves three children, Mrs. Minnie Brown of West Chester, N. Y.: Dr. Theodore H. Lemmerz of New York city.

Allen Monroe Shepard. formerly presi-

Jersey City and Henry F. Lemmerz of New York city.

Allen Monroe Shepard, formerly president of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and for the last twenty-seven years a clerk in the Bureau of Pensions, died at his home in Washington Sunday. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1839.

At the outbreak of the civil war he joined a New York regiment. Fig wife, a daughter, Mrs. Crosby, of Duluth, Minn., and two adopted daughters survive him.

The War Department has been informed last night to Lieut. Matthew F. Dalton a gold badge set with diamonds in honor of his twentieth anniversary of active service in the department. Dalton was made a lieutenant in May. 1905. Threemedals for brayery have been awarded to him. Wednesday, June 12th,

The Annual June Sale of

Negligee Shirts for Men

Values \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 at \$1.20

These values are most apparent in view of the problems which confront the trade at this moment. Prices of raw materials have gone ballooning and manufacturers have united in placing much higher figures on their future products.

Be sure-not soon again will shirts of this quality be offered at this low price; the law of supply and demand forbids. Both wisdom and economy suggest-buy now.

The Shirts are fashioned of imported woven or printed madras in a variety of neat designs, stripes and plaids, on blue, pink, gray, lavender, both light and dark grounds, together with figures and stripes on white grounds. All sizes from 14 to 18; coat or open front models, cuffs attached; plain or plaited bosoms, with sleeves 34 and 35 inches.

Saks & Company

Herald Square

B. Altman & Co.

A SALE OF WOMEN'S SILK PETTICOATS

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES AT DECIDEDLY BELOW REGULAR PRICES:

PETTICOATS OF TAFFETA SILK \$7.50, 8.75 & 9.50 PETTICOATS OF TAFFETA SILK, LACE TRIMMED, FOR

B. Altman & Co.

FURS, FUR GARMENTS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES RECEIVED FOR STORAGE THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER MONTHS.

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS BEING USED TO INSURE THE SECURITY AND PERFECT SAFE-KEEPING THEREOF.

THE PLACING OF ORDERS DURING THIS PERIOD FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED

Fifth Avenue, 3420 and 35th Streets, New York.

BLED IN SEWER JOBS.

Engineer Testifies to High Prices and

Wasteful Administration. At yesterday's investigation of Borough President Ahearn's office Benjamin F. Welton, an engineer employed by the Commissioners of Accounts, testified that since 1904 contracts for construction of new sewers had invariably been awarded at a much higher price than the estimates of the city's engineers, and that the work done on open orders on the ground of "emergency" amounted to \$20,712 in 1904, in 1905 and \$38,734 in 1906.

orders were given to the Hickey Contracting Company.

If a proper system of inspection of sewers had been in force, Mr. Welton stated, at least 75 per cent, of the defects and breakages found in the sewers could have been

found in the sewers could have been discovered in time to allow of public letting of contracts for repairs.

The witness said that the Hickey company charged the city from \$225 to \$310 for receiving basins worth not more than \$175 to \$250, while for twelve inch piping which could be bought for \$1.50 to \$2 a foot the price paid by the city to the Hickey company was \$5.50. Mr. Welton also testified that the cost to the city of cleaning out fied that the cost to the city of cleaning out a sewer basin was now about double the cost in Mayor Low's administration.

NEW FIRE FOREMEN.

Commissioner Lantry Promotes a Bunel of Assistants in the Department. Fire Commissioner Lantry has appointed the following assistant foremen to be foremen of fine companies, with an increase in salary from \$1.800 to \$2.160 a year. John Murphy of Hook and Ladder Company 9, at 209 Elizabeth street; Michael McCormack of Engine Company 158, at 136 Eighth street, Long Island City; John Spencer of Engine Company 13, at 99 Wooster street, and John McLaughlin of Engine Company 72, at 22 East Twelfth street; Frederick W. Striffler, from the fireboat Seth Low; Maurice F. Delay, Hook and Ladder Company 52, at 894 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn; Richard J. Marshall of Engine Company 12, at 163 South Third street, Brooklyn; George O. Shea of Engine Company 125, in Liberty avenue, Brooklyn; Edward F. O'Cennor of Engine Company 5, at 34) East Fourteenth street; James Foley of Engine Company 19, at 355 West Twenty-fifth street, and George Bauer of Engine Company 1, at 165 West Twenty-ninth street. men of fine companies, with an increase

ninth street. THE SEAGOERS. Monsignor Sharretti, Apostolic Delegate

Sailing to-day by the White Star liner

to Canada, Returns.

Majestic for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton: Hamilton Disston, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Gill. Ferdinand Gottschalk, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Terry and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany. and Mrs. Emilio

By the Holland-America liner Neordam for Boulogne and Rotterdam: Mrs Charles Cowper Jackson, Dr. H. M. rechitald, Schuyler Thompson, Mr. and rs. W. H. Tolman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boardman.

Arrivals by the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha from London: Willis F. Day, Joseph P. Mumford, James amsay and Lieut.-Col. Matthias W. Day. Aboard the Holland-America liner Ryn-dam from Rotterdam and Boulogne Harry Van Dam, Richard Dexter, Henry leigh Hunt, Mark C. Shriver and C. P. Wells

On the Kronprinz Wilhelm from Bremen Mgr Donato Sbarr, tti. Apostolic Delegate Canada; Countess di Sala and Vice-Consul Frederick Dietzmann.



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GRIFENHAGEN'S COURT HOUSE. He Would Have the Tweed Building En-

larged to East and West. Alderman Grifenhagen presented to the board yesterday a resolution suggesting the building of two wings to the present court house in City Hail Park, one wing to extend along Chambers street to Broad-way and the other to Centre street. Mr. Grifenhagen said he knew that the Aldernien had no power in the matter of a new court house, but he urged that public hear-ings should be held, and that if public opinion seemed to favor his idea it should oe recommended to the Board of Estimate The resolution was referred to the Com-mittee on Public Buildings

Advertisements, for THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN may be left at any American District Messenger office in the city.